

The Urban District of Esher



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

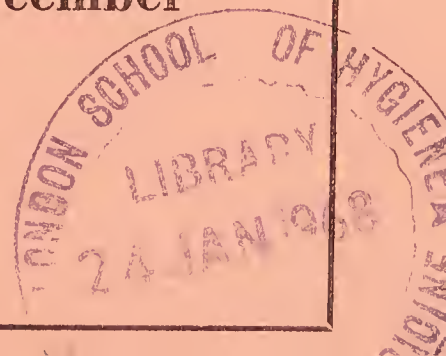
Medical Officer of Health

and the

Chief Public Health Inspector

For the Year Ended 31st December

1963



The Urban District of Esher

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Health and
Sanitary Conditions
for the Year 1963

PETER WESTCOMBE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

FRANK L. BARKER, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

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Vice-Chairman : R. P. GILBERT

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COUNCILLOR DOUGLAS MOON, M.C., (*Vice-Chairman of the Council*)

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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Medical Officer of Health :

P. WESTCOMBE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

F. L. BARKER, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

C. F. PACKHAM, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

S. C. BAKER, M.A.P.H.I., A.V.I.

C. H. HUNT, M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Nurse :

MISS V. DAWSON, S.R.N.

Pests Control Officer :

R. J. CLARKE

Clerks :

MISS D. ARNELL

MRS. R. KIRKPATRICK

MISS L. TILL (resigned 29.12.1963)

Mortuary Keeper and Disinfector :

J. H. DOLLEY

Clerk of the Council :

ARTHUR F. CHAMBERLIN

Public Analyst :

D. D. MOIR, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.



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Urban District of Esher

COUNCIL OFFICES,
ESHER.

Telephone : ESHER 62241

June, 1964

*To the Chairman and Members
of the Urban District Council.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1963 which has been prepared in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular No. 1/64.

As an opening gambit a comment upon the weather is as frequently used as any other. The first weeks of 1963 will be remembered for snow, ice and freezing temperatures which, to the healthy, presented a challenge and gave a sense of achievement in the accomplishment of every-day tasks under difficult conditions. To the elderly, the physically handicapped, the frail and the sick, however, day followed day of discomfort, immobility and, in some cases, sheer misery. I feel sure you would wish me to record the splendid work of all those concerned with the care of the sick and the elderly in their own homes under extremely difficult conditions and at a time when the demands made upon them were far in excess of normal.

WELFARE OF THE ELDERLY

Census 1961 Persons over 65

| Area | Male | Female | Total | Total population | Percentage of total population |
|------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Claygate | 225 | 406 | 631 | 5,743 | 10.9 |
| Cobham | 385 | 602 | 987 | 8,799 | 11.2 |
| Esher | 265 | 478 | 743 | 5,085 | 14.6 |
| Hinchley Wood | 197 | 355 | 552 | 5,529 | 9.9 |
| Long Ditton | 206 | 368 | 574 | 4,026 | 14.2 |
| Thames Ditton | 523 | 972 | 1,495 | 10,751 | 13.8 |
| East Molesey | 348 | 697 | 1,045 | 7,009 | 14.8 |
| West Molesey | 210 | 351 | 561 | 8,716 | 6.4 |
| Stoke D'Abernon and Oxshott | 169 | 354 | 523 | 4,952 | 10.6 |
| Totals : | 2,528 | 4,583 | 7,111 | 60,610 | 11.7 |

With increasing awareness of the needs of elderly residents in the Urban District, this aspect of environmental health and community care has formed a considerable part of the work of the Department.

One hundred and ninety visits were made by the Public Health Nurse, mostly to the more infirm elderly men and women living alone. In addition, the Public Health Inspectors in the course of their duties have given much help and advice on a variety of problems.

The needs of each individual naturally vary enormously; sometimes it is sufficient to draw the attention of a relative to the plight of an old person, suggesting ways in which he or she could be helped. In others a word with the family Doctor, who has been unaware of the need to visit, together with a home help, meals on wheels, and a visit from a voluntary visitor, has made it possible for the elderly person to continue to live independently but in much happier circumstances.

The Surrey County Council Home Help Service makes one of the greatest contributions to the welfare of the aged, and I would like to commend these excellent ladies who work so faithfully in this cause with perhaps too little recognition. There are too few of them, and it would be of great value to the community if more women would undertake this valuable social work which is often difficult, but must always be very rewarding remembering what comfort, in terms of help and human contact, is brought by them to lonely and helpless old people.

Mention must be made of the excellent voluntary work which has developed over the last few years. There is now a comprehensive voluntary visiting service covering the whole of the Urban District, which will do much to alleviate the loneliness of people who are unable or reluctant to join the "Over 60" Clubs and will be of practical help to them in times of difficulty or illness. The W.V.S. and Red Cross continue to give a valuable and much appreciated service in the provision of meals on wheels, supplying 7,900 meals in 1963.

It is interesting to note that in the Urban District the 1961 census revealed that there are 165 males aged over 65 and 1,040 females aged over 60 living alone in separate dwellings, in addition to 1,292 other elderly couples, who occupy a separate dwelling.

The Council's Housing Programme, particularly in the form of the House-Mother Units, has contributed greatly to the happiness and comfort of those who have tenancies. In this context one feels there is a need for accommodation for the group of people who are elderly and who are living, perhaps alone, on a very small income in their own houses which are now too large for their needs. They

need to sell their houses in order to provide themselves with more suitable accommodation and a little luxury in their declining years. In so doing they would release houses for purchase by younger members of the community and relieve themselves of the need to heat and maintain a full-sized house – most of which they do not use. This might well be considered by a voluntary agency who would be prepared to advise and to take an active part in assisting such arrangements.

There are 15 men and 41 women from the Urban District resident in County Council Homes at the time of writing, while one man and eleven women are awaiting admission. There will be an increasing problem to be solved as the residents in the Council's flatlets for the elderly become older and less able to maintain themselves without more support than is at present available to them. It is likely to be many years before sufficient residential accommodation is available for reasonably quick and local admission. These tenants do not really need hospital treatment, they need little more than the care which would be given by a family with the support of the domiciliary services, but they need it nearly all the time. It may be that hostel-type accommodation will prove necessary with communal arrangements for meals and a fairly high ratio of domestic staff to number of residents.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

| | Overdose of drugs or poisoning | Coal gas poisoning | Burns and scalds | Falls | Other minor injuries | Suffocation | Choking |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------------|---------|
| Children | 1 | — | 1 | 9 | 8 | — | 1 |
| Adults | 9 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 7 | — | — |

Deaths :

| | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| Motor Vehicle Accidents ... | 8 |
| All other Accidents | 11 |

So reads the sorry tale of accidental death in this district. The means by which these victims were claimed include the following :

- Carbon monoxide poisoning from the domestic gas supply.
- Carbon monoxide poisoning from exhaust fumes.
- Overdose of drugs.
- Drowning.
- Falls.
- Electrocution by electric blanket.

The amenities of modern life can so easily be the cause of tragedy if they are not treated with care and respect. Those most prone to accident are the young and the old, but no section of the community is immune. Certainly no section of the community is wholly free from guilt in failing to prevent the circumstances leading to accidents, most of which are the result of failure to appreciate the potential dangers of everyday life and to act accordingly. There is a limit to what legislation and statutory control can do for people in this respect. Each family must take stock of the potential dangers in its own home and way of life. Each householder should closely examine every room in the house, looking for such things as frayed electric wiring, mats on slippery floors, faulty gas and electric appliances, dark stairways and passages, loose floor coverings to trip over, unguarded fires and appliances not being used in accordance with manufacturers' instructions regarding safety and maintenance. Each should examine his or her customary habits with drugs and medicines, the use of inflammable and poisonous liquids such as paraffin, petrol and disinfectant. Even such a simple thing as a mirror hung over an unguarded fire might be responsible for the death of a teenage daughter in an inflammable skirt taking a last glance at her appearance on her way out to a dance. How much safer to have hung the mirror elsewhere and to have guarded the fire.

Publicity material concerning these and other hazards is regularly sent to old people's clubs and centres, and displayed in clinics and schools. Health Visitors, District Nurses and Home Helps are instructed to make home safety one of their main duties when visiting homes. No opportunity is lost to include this subject in the many aspects of health educational work undertaken by the staff of the health department. This, however, is not enough. Each household needs to have someone responsible for its safety. If unnecessary tragedy is to be avoided safety needs to be a part of everyday life. From the point of view of accident prevention the most dangerous place to be is in one's own home.

SMOKING AND HEALTH

Evidence continues to accrue of the harmful effects of heavy smoking and deaths from cancer of the lung remain at the high level of recent times. It will be many years before smoking becomes a socially unacceptable habit and meanwhile we can expect the number of persons dying from diseases associated with it to remain high and increase.

DEATHS FROM LUNG CANCER

| | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| males | 10 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 26 | 25 | 20 | 26 | 20 | 23 | 30 | 21 | 29 | 24 |
| females ... | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| total | 14 | 17 | 21 | 19 | 28 | 32 | 23 | 34 | 25 | 28 | 37 | 24 | 33 | 29 |
| Rate per 1,000 population | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 |

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Smallpox.—Routine surveillance and vaccination of contacts of smallpox continues where necessary. The number of primary vaccinations carried out is understandably very much lower than in the previous year when there was an outbreak of this disease in this country. A change in the recommended age for vaccination of infants resulting in postponement of vaccination until over one year of age has also contributed to the reduction.

Details of the number of vaccinations carried out during the year are as follows :—

Number of primary vaccinations 194 (1,167)

Number of re-vaccinations 14 (1,172)

(Previous year's figures in parentheses)

Poliomyelitis.—No cases were reported during this year. The acceptance rate for immunisation against this disease continues to be satisfactory, particularly among children. It is estimated that 73% of the eligible population (i.e. up to 40 years of age) in the North Central Division has been immunised.

Measles.—The number of cases of measles during the year was 800. This gives a notification rate of 13.1 per 1,000 population.

Diphtheria.—During the year 715 children were immunised against diphtheria and 1,351 were given reinforcing doses. No case of the disease occurred in the district.

Tuberculosis.—Thirteen new cases of respiratory tuberculosis and two non-respiratory were notified. Three deaths were attributed to this cause. The death rate was 0.04 per 1,000 population and the notification rate 0.21 per 1,000.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1963

| | New cases | | | | Deaths | | | |
|-------------|-------------|----|-------|----|-------------|----|-------|----|
| | Respiratory | | Other | | Respiratory | | Other | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Under 5 ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5-14 ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 15-24 ... | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 25-44 ... | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| 45-64 ... | 5 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| 65 and over | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Totals | 10 | 3 | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 |

Intestinal infections.—Thirty-four cases of dysentery were notified and one of typhoid fever. The latter was an importation from the Zermatt outbreak in Switzerland.

Two hundred and ninety five specimens were examined by the Public Health Laboratory during the course of investigations.

Tetanus.—Seven hundred and sixty three children were immunised during the year and 1,178 received reinforcing doses. No cases were notified.

Whooping cough.—The number of cases notified was twenty seven. Seven hundred and twenty five children were immunised against the disease and six hundred and seventeen were given reinforcing doses.

Non-notifiable diseases.—Information is received from Head Teachers of maintained schools concerning the occurrence of cases of infectious disease which are not statutorily notifiable. This is a useful procedure which is much appreciated. There were a number of cases of mumps, chickenpox, and German measles.

In the tables which follow will be found a summary of statistics relating to these and other matters, while the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector presents a summary of the extensive routine visiting and sampling which is carried out in the district by his staff. Such vigilance continues to be necessary and indeed the routine work of the Inspectors increases with each successive year.

In conclusion it is a pleasure to record my appreciation of the continued interest and support of the Chairman and Members of the Council and Public Health Committee throughout the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P. WESTCOMBE,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

| | |
|---|------------|
| Area (in acres) | 14,847 |
| Registrar General's estimate of resident population (mid 1963) | 61,010 |
| Number of inhabited houses—end of 1963—according to rate books | 19,327 |
| Rateable Value | £3,815,690 |
| Product of a penny rate 1963/64 | £15,456 |

Extracts from Vital Statistics :—

| | Total | M. | F. |
|---------------------|-------|-----|-----|
| Live births | 861 | 455 | 406 |
| Legitimate | | 423 | 385 |
| Illegitimate | | 32 | 21 |

Live birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—14·1

Corrected live birth rate—15·4.

| | Total | M. | F. |
|---------------------|-------|----|----|
| Still-births | 9 | 2 | 7 |
| Legitimate | | 1 | 7 |
| Illegitimate | | 1 | — |

Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still-births—10·3.

| | Total | M. | F. |
|------------------------------------|-------|-----|-----|
| Total live and still-births | 870 | 457 | 413 |
| Legitimate | | 424 | 392 |
| Illegitimate | | 33 | 21 |

| | Total | M. | F. |
|--|-------|----|----|
| Infant deaths (under 1 year of age) | 15 | 10 | 5 |
| Legitimate | | 10 | 5 |
| Illegitimate | | — | — |

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 17·42

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births 18·6

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births 00·0

| | Total | M. | F. |
|---|-------|----|----|
| Neo-natal (first four weeks) mortality | 12 | 8 | 4 |
| Legitimate | | — | — |
| Illegitimate | | — | — |

Rate per 1,000 live births—13·9.

| | Total | M. | F. |
|--|-------|----|----|
| Early Neo-Natal Mortality (under 1 week of age) | 10 | 8 | 2 |
| Legitimate | | 8 | 2 |
| Illegitimate | | — | — |

Rate per 1,000 live births—11·6.

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births—6·2.

Maternal deaths (including abortion) 1

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births 1·1

| | Total | M. | F. |
|--|-------|----|----|
| Perinatal mortality (still births and deaths under one week combined) | 19 | 10 | 9 |
| Rate per 1,000 total live and still births | 21·8 | | |

BIRTHS

During the year 861 live births were registered, this being 12 less than last year's total. The rate per 1,000 population was 15·4 compared with the rate of 18·2 for England and Wales. Of the total number 53 or 6·2% were illegitimate.

DEATHS

During the year 634 deaths were registered. The death rate was 10·7 per 1,000 compared with the rate of 12·2 for England and Wales. The infant mortality rate was 13·9 per 1,000 live births and compares with the rate of 20·9 for England and Wales.

CAUSES OF DEATH

| | M. | F. | Total |
|---|-----|-----|-------|
| 1. Tuberculosis, respiratory | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 2. Tuberculosis, other | — | 1 | 1 |
| 3. Syphilitic disease | — | 1 | 1 |
| 4. Diphtheria | — | — | — |
| 5. Whooping cough | — | — | — |
| 6. Meningococcal infections | — | — | — |
| 7. Acute poliomyelitis | — | — | — |
| 8. Measles | — | — | — |
| 9. Other infective and parasitic diseases | — | — | — |
| 10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach | 8 | 3 | 11 |
| 11. „ „ lung, bronchus | 24 | 5 | 29 |
| 12. „ „ breast | — | 10 | 10 |
| 13. „ „ uterus | — | 5 | 5 |
| 14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms | 31 | 31 | 62 |
| 15. Leukæmia, aleukæmia | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 16. Diabetes | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 17. Vascular lesions of nervous system | 27 | 52 | 79 |
| 18. Coronary disease, angina | 66 | 42 | 108 |
| 19. Hypertension with heart disease | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| 20. Other heart disease | 19 | 61 | 80 |
| 21. Other circulatory disease | 19 | 19 | 38 |
| 22. Influenza | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 23. Pneumonia | 16 | 22 | 38 |
| 24. Bronchitis | 28 | 6 | 34 |
| 25. Other diseases of respiratory system | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| 26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| 28. Nephritis and nephrosis | 5 | — | 5 |
| 29. Hyperplasia of prostate | 8 | — | 8 |
| 30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion | — | 1 | 1 |
| 31. Congenital malformations | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| 32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases | 14 | 34 | 48 |
| 33. Motor vehicle accidents | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| 34. All other accidents | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| 35. Suicide | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| 36. Homicide and operations of war | — | — | — |
| Total | 307 | 327 | 634 |

| 4 weeks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Under and under | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 weeks | 1 year | 1—4 | 5—14 | 15—24 | 25—34 | 35—44 | 45—54 | 55—64 | 65—79 | 80 & over | Total | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MALES | ... | 8 | ... | 2 | ... | 6 | ... | 4 | ... | 3 | ... | 23 | ... | 58 | ... | 85 | ... | 115 | ... | 307 | | |
| FEMALES | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 5 | ... | 4 | ... | 7 | ... | 17 | ... | 28 | ... | 55 | ... | 204 | ... | 327 |
| TOTAL | ... | 12 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 11 | ... | 8 | ... | 10 | ... | 40 | ... | 86 | ... | 140 | ... | 319 | ... | 634 |

STATEMENT SHOWING WHERE DEATHS OCCURRED

CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS

| | Total No. of deaths | Age at death |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---|
| In this district | ... | ... |
| Hospitals outside district | ... | ... |
| Died in other districts | ... | ... |
| Asphyxia | ... | 10 minutes; 20 minutes; 1 hour. |
| Atelectasis | ... | 1 hour. |
| Acute Pulmonary-œdema and congestion | ... | 3 months. |
| Bronchopneumonia | ... | 1 week; 6 months. |
| Prematurity | ... | 6 minutes; 10 hours; 20 hours; 1 day; 4 days; 6 days; 1 week. |

SUMMARY OF BIRTH, INFANT MORTALITY AND DEATH RATES FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS

| Year | Infant | | Deaths |
|------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | Births | Mortality | |
| 1958 | 14.7 | 14.4 | 9.7 |
| 1959 | 14.3 | 20.8 | 10.5 |
| 1960 | 14.4 | 23.8 | 10.3 |
| 1961 | 14.3 | 21.5 | 10.6 |
| 1962 | 14.0 | 13.7 | 10.8 |
| 1963 | 15.4 | 13.9 | 10.7 |

Chromosome abnormality, Hydrocephalus and Hydronephrosis 1 4 months.

MORTUARY

The number of bodies received in the public mortuary was as follows :—

For post-mortem examination and inquest ... 9

For post-mortem examination only ... 55

64

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE 1963

| DISEASES | Under | | AGE GROUPS | | | | | | | | | | | | | Over 65 |
|-----------------------------|-------|----|------------|----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|---|--|------------|
| | Total | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5—9 | 10—14 | 15—19 | 20—34 | 35—44 | 45—65 | | | | |
| Acute encephalitis .. | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Acute pneumonia .. | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | | |
| Dysentery .. | 34 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | — | — | | |
| Erysipelas .. | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 2 | — | | |
| Measles .. | 800 | 12 | 69 | 92 | 96 | 116 | 362 | 35 | 10 | 6 | — | 2 | — | — | | |
| Scarlet fever .. | 35 | — | — | 1 | 3 | 2 | 19 | 8 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | | |
| Tuberculosis—respiratory .. | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | — | | |
| Tuberculosis—other .. | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | | |
| Typhoid fever .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | | |
| Whooping cough .. | 27 | 3 | — | 2 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | | |
| TOTAL .. | 926 | 15 | 70 | 96 | 105 | 125 | 404 | 49 | 14 | 17 | 10 | 15 | 6 | — | | |

WARDS

| DISEASES | WARDS | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|-----------------------------|----------|--------|--------------|--------|---------------|-------------|---------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|---|---|-------|
| | Claygate | Cobham | East Molesey | Fisher | Hinchley Wood | Long Ditton | Oxshott | Stoke D'Abernon | Thames Ditton | West Molesey | — | — | |
| Acute encephalitis .. | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Acute pneumonia .. | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Dysentery .. | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 23 |
| Erysipelas .. | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Measles .. | 320 | 28 | 90 | 96 | 56 | 20 | 12 | 4 | 69 | 105 | — | — | — |
| Scarlet fever .. | — | 21 | — | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Tuberculosis—respiratory .. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 3 |
| Tuberculosis—other .. | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Typhoid fever .. | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Whooping cough .. | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 3 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| TOTAL .. | 926 | 54 | 102 | 112 | 72 | 26 | 17 | 4 | 76 | 133 | — | — | — |

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

| | Pulmonary | | Non-pulmonary | | Total | |
|---|-----------|----|---------------|----|-------|----|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of cases on register 1st January, 1963 | 102 | 62 | 4 | 11 | 106 | 73 |
| New cases notified | 10 | 3 | — | 2 | 10 | 5 |
| Cases moved into district | 8 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 12 |
| TOTAL | 120 | 74 | 5 | 16 | 125 | 90 |
| Deaths from tuberculosis | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Deaths from other causes | 3 | 2 | — | — | 3 | 2 |
| Removed from district | 10 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 3 |
| Recovered | 15 | 8 | — | 2 | 15 | 10 |
| TOTAL REMOVED FROM REGISTER | 30 | 12 | 2 | 5 | 32 | 17 |
| Number of cases on register 1st January, 1964 | 90 | 62 | 3 | 11 | 93 | 73 |

TUBERCULOSIS

| Year | Estimated population | New Cases | | | | Deaths | | | |
|------|-------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|
| | | Respiratory | | Other | | Respiratory | | Other | |
| | | No. | Rate per 1,000 population | No. | Rate per 1,000 population | No. | Rate per 1,000 population | No. | Rate per 1,000 population |
| 1935 | 38,350 | 25 | 0.65 | 2 | 0.05 | 15 | 0.38 | 4 | 0.10 |
| 1940 | 45,270 | 31 | 0.68 | 4 | 0.08 | 25 | 0.55 | 1 | 0.02 |
| 1945 | 44,060 | 41 | 0.93 | 11 | 0.24 | 22 | 0.49 | 2 | 0.04 |
| 1950 | 51,500 | 28 | 0.54 | 2 | 0.04 | 10 | 0.19 | 1 | 0.02 |
| 1955 | 53,630 | 24 | 0.44 | 7 | 0.13 | 3 | 0.05 | 1 | 0.01 |
| 1956 | 54,700 | 29 | 0.53 | 3 | 0.05 | 3 | 0.05 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 1957 | 55,840 | 18 | 0.32 | 1 | 0.01 | 2 | 0.03 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 1958 | 56,660 | 20 | 0.35 | 1 | 0.01 | 5 | 0.08 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 1959 | 57,110 | 18 | 0.31 | 2 | 0.03 | 3 | 0.05 | 1 | 0.01 |
| 1960 | 57,850 | 11 | 0.19 | 2 | 0.03 | 5 | 0.08 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 1961 | 60,490 | 14 | 0.23 | 2 | 0.03 | 2 | 0.03 | 1 | 0.01 |
| 1962 | 60,970 | 24 | 0.39 | 1 | 0.02 | 2 | 0.03 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 1963 | 61,010 | 13 | 0.21 | 2 | 0.03 | 3 | 0.04 | 1 | 0.01 |

NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED YEARLY DURING THE PAST SIX YEARS

| | | | | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|-------|------|------|
| Acute encephalitis | ... | ... | | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Acute poliomyelitis | ... | ... | | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| Acute pneumonia | ... | ... | | 9 | 42 | 9 | 20 | 2 | 7 |
| Diphtheria | ... | ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dysentery | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 19 | 38 | 2 | 13 | 34 |
| Erysipelas | ... | ... | ... | — | 8 | 6 | 2 | — | 6 |
| Food poisoning | ... | ... | ... | — | 4 | 5 | — | — | — |
| Malaria | ... | ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Measles | ... | ... | ... | 106 | 940 | 12 | 1,046 | 138 | 800 |
| Meningococcal infection | ... | ... | | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Ophthalmia neonatorum | ... | ... | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Paratyphoid fever | ... | ... | ... | 1 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — |
| Puerperal pyrexia | ... | ... | ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Scarlet fever | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 45 | 15 | 11 | 6 | 35 |
| Tuberculosis (all forms) | ... | ... | | 21 | 20 | 13 | 16 | 25 | 15 |
| Typhoid fever | ... | ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Whooping cough | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 17 | 43 | 29 | 12 | 27 |

NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED MONTHLY DURING 1963

| Month | Acute encephalitis | Acute pneumonia | Dysentery | Erysipelas | Measles | Scarlet fever | Tuberculosis — respiratory | Tuberculosis — other | Typhoid fever | Whooping cough | Total |
|-----------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|---------|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------|
| January | — | 1 | — | — | 161 | 1 | 3 | — | — | 1 | 167 |
| February | — | 3 | — | 1 | 230 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | 238 |
| March | 1 | 2 | — | — | 239 | 8 | — | — | 1 | — | 251 |
| April | — | 1 | 3 | — | 95 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 102 |
| May | — | — | — | — | 44 | 6 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 53 |
| June | — | — | 3 | 1 | 17 | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | 25 |
| July | — | — | 10 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 20 |
| August | — | — | 16 | 1 | 8 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 28 |
| September | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | 7 |
| October | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 5 | 8 |
| November | — | — | — | — | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | — | 3 | 13 |
| December | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 1 | — | — | 8 | 14 |
| | 1 | 7 | 34 | 6 | 800 | 35 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 27 | 926 |

SCHOOLS

The number of children attending the County Schools at 31st January, 1963 was :—

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

| | No. on Roll |
|---|-------------|
| Claygate Junior School | 230 |
| Claygate Infants | 146 |
| Cobham St. Andrew's Junior | 284 |
| Cobham Infants | 165 |
| Downside St. Matthews, Primary | 45 |
| East Molesey, Junior Boys | 164 |
| East Molesey, Junior Girls | 198 |
| East Molesey, The Orchard, Infants | 190 |
| Esher C. of E. Junior | 174 |
| Esher C. of E. Infants | 121 |
| Hinchley Wood Primary | 305 |
| Long Ditton, St. Mary's, Junior | 225 |
| Long Ditton Infants | 180 |
| Oxshott, Royal Kent Primary | 256 |
| Thames Ditton Junior | 202 |
| Thames Ditton Infants | 120 |
| West Molesey, Rivermede, Junior | 337 |
| West Molesey, Sunnymead, Infants | 303 |
| St. Paul's R.C. Primary | 160 |
| Total ... | 3,805 |

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Cobham, St. Andrew's | 355 |
| Hinchley Wood | 1,260 |
| Esher, Wayneflete | 456 |
| Molesey Boys | 269 |
| Molesey Girls | 260 |
| Total ... | 2,600 |

DISTRICT NURSES AND MIDWIVES IN THE ESHER URBAN DISTRICT

DISTRICT NURSES

Area Served

Name, Address, Telephone No.

CLAYGATE :

- Miss C. J. Hopgood, 96, The Roundway, Claygate. (Esher 64787).
- *Miss D. J. Kennerley, 96, The Roundway, Claygate, (Esher 64787).
- *Miss H. Lloyd, 1, Telegraph Lane, Claygate, (Esher 63927).

COBHAM :

- *Miss R. H. Wright, 9, Wyndham Avenue, Cobham, (Cobham 3110).
- *Miss M. Owen, 116c, Anyards Road, Cobham (Cobham 3264).

ESHER :

- *Mrs. M. Mason, 8, Marlow House, Cranes Park, Surbiton, (Elmbridge 3589).
- Mrs. I. J. Collins, 2, Lindley Road, Walton-on-Thames, (not on telephone).

EAST AND WEST MOLESEY :

- Miss M. V. Burke, 108, Molesham Way, West Molesey, (Molesey 2535).
- Miss B. Furber, 108, Molesham Way, West Molesey, (Molesey 2535).
- *Mrs. Godden, 32, Chalcott Close, East Molesey, (Molesey 4833).
- Mrs. E. McLean, 3, Merton Way, West Molesey, (Molesey 6608).

DITTONS :

- *Mrs. J. Bourke, 37, Cranbrook Drive, Esher, (Emberbrook 4123).
- Mrs. C. Barlow, 4, Manor Road, East Molesey, (Molesey 2993).
- Miss P. K. Json, 11, Langley Road, Surbiton, (Elmbridge 3027).

OXSHOTT :

- *Miss A. Clement, Cartref, Danes Hill, Oxshott, (Oxshott 2758).

THE DITTONS & HINCHLEY WOOD :

- *Covered by Surbiton Nurses' Home 21-23, Upper Brighton Road, Surbiton. (Elmbridge 3027) (Superintendent : Miss P. M. Stanley).

MIDWIVES

HINCHLEY WOOD SOUTH & CLAYGATE :

- Miss H. Lloyd, 1, Telegraph Lane, Claygate, (Esher 63927).

EAST & WEST MOLESEY :

- Miss M. Holdaway, 34, Merton Way, West Molesey, (Molesey 2597).

* District Nurse/Midwife.

LIST OF SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL CLINICS IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF ESHER

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE AND IMMUNISATION

North-Central Division of the County (Divisional Medical Officer, Health Centre, Grange Road, Kingston-on-Thames. Tel.: Kingston 7261)

CLAYGATE : Village Hall, Church Road (Tel.: Esher 62035).

| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| General Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare | Tuesdays, 1.30 p.m. |
| Immunisation and Vaccination .. | 4th Tuesday, 2.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. |
| Distribution of Welfare Foods .. | Tuesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. |

COBHAM : Between Streets (Tel.: Cobham 3252).

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Maternity and Child Welfare .. | Thursdays, 1.30 p.m. Mondays, 2nd and 4th, 1.30 p.m. (Toddlers) |
| Immunisation and vaccination .. | 4th Thursday, 2.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. |
| General Medical | Wednesdays, 1.30 p.m. |
| Ante-Natal | Mondays 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon. |
| Distribution of Welfare Foods .. | Thursdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. |

EAST & WEST MOLESEY : The Forum, West Molesey (Tel.: Molesey 6464).

| | |
|---|--|
| General Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare | Wednesdays 1.30 p.m. |
| Immunisation and Vaccination .. | 1st Wednesday and 2nd Friday each month, 2.30 to 4 p.m. |
| Ante-Natal | Tuesdays 2.30 to 4 p.m. |
| Distribution of Welfare Foods .. | Mondays to Fridays 2.15 to 5 p.m. |

EAST MOLESEY : W.V.S. Office, 2 Hampton Court Parade (Tel.: Molesey 6708).

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Distribution of Welfare Foods .. | Mondays 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Tuesday - Friday 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. |
|----------------------------------|--|

ESHER : King George's Hall, High Street (Tel.: Esher 63285).

| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| General Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare | 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 1.30 p.m. |
| Immunisation and Vaccination .. | 3rd Thursday 2.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. |
| Distribution of Welfare Foods .. | Thursdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. |

HINCHLEY WOOD : St. Christopher's Hall (not on telephone).

| | |
|---|--|
| General Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare | Fridays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. |
| Immunisation and Vaccination .. | Last Friday in each month 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. |

LONG DITTON : Parish Hall, Thorkhill Road (Tel.: Emberbrook 4495).

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Maternity and Child Welfare .. | Tuesdays, 1.30 p.m. |
| General Medical | Fridays, 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. |
| Ante-Natal | Fridays, 10.30 to 12 noon. |
| Immunisation and Vaccination .. | 2nd Friday, 2.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. |
| Distribution of Welfare Foods .. | Tuesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. |

OXSHOTT : The Community Centre, Holtwood Road (Oxshott 3109).

| | |
|--|--|
| Health Visitors' weighing and consultation session | 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. |
| Distribution of Welfare Foods .. | 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Wednesdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. |

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1963

*To the Chairman and Members
of the Urban District Council of Esher.*

June, 1964.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my second Annual Report showing the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors in the year 1963.

Due to the very severe weather conditions at the beginning of the year, a number of premises had frozen water supply pipes. The occupants were obliged to rely upon taps connected to communication pipes in some roads. I am glad to say, however, that the district as a whole was not so badly affected by the winter as other parts of the Country.

The section of the report on Food and Drugs shows more irregularities than usual; some of these samples were of foreign origin. During the past few years a much larger selection of foods from abroad has become available to the public. Standards in other countries are not always so high as at home. This is particularly illustrated in regard to the labelling of food. The law in this country would appear to be more strict than elsewhere so as to ensure that purchasers are not deceived as to the nature, substance or quality of the food that they are buying.

A major piece of legislation, namely the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, received Royal Assent in July. This will extend the benefits hitherto enjoyed by workers in industry to non-industrial employees. The Act which comes into force in August next, will, together with the regulations to be made and the records to be kept provide a great deal of extra work on the environmental side of the Public Health Department.

Unfit houses occupied a considerable amount of working time and I refer particularly to the proposed Clearance Area at Ember Reach, East Molesey, where twenty-two riverside dwellings were the subject of Public Inquiry at the close of the year. The Minister's decision is awaited at the time of writing.

This report gives me an opportunity of saying how much Councillor C. W. G. Martin, F.R.I.C., Chairman of the Public Health Committee will be missed. His recent sudden death was a bereavement to us all.

I would like to record my appreciation of the encouragement given to me by members of the Council, and to thank Dr. P. Westcombe, Medical Officer of Health, the staff of the Department and Officers of other Departments for their co-operation and support.

I am Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. L. BARKER, *Chief Public Health Inspector.*

INSPECTION OF DISTRICT

ANALYSIS OF VISITS

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Premises inspected | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 682 |
| Premises reinspected or works in progress | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1036 |
| Drains tested | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| Infectious disease (including visits by P.H. Nurse) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 257 |
| Disinfection | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| Food poisoning | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 |
| Food premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 288 |
| Food inspection | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 91 |
| Food and Drugs sampling | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 261 |
| Milk Sampling (phosphatase) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 94 |
| Ice cream | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 |
| Water supply or sampling | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 67 |
| Shops Act | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 |
| Factories (powered) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61 |
| Factories (non-powered) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Outworkers' premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Sanitary conveniences on building sites... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Stables and piggeries | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 |
| Ponds, ditches, accumulations | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55 |
| Petroleum storage | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 169 |
| Caravans | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 118 |
| Rats and mice, etc. (visits by Pests Officer) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2505 |
| Disinfestation | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 54 |
| Clean Air Act | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 99 |
| Air Pollution Measurement | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 367 |
| Noise | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 96 |
| Hairdressers and Barbers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Pet Animals Act | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Old Persons Welfare | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 52 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1044 |

HOUSING, DRAINAGE AND WATER SUPPLY

Set out below, in tabulated form, are details of action taken following inspection or complaint in respect of damp conditions, unsatisfactory drainage, and other defects in dwelling houses.

Action taken in respect of totally unfit houses is summarised under the section headed "Unfit Houses".

Applications and certificates given under the Rent Act 1957 are also tabulated below.

The most significant housing difficulty experienced during the year under review was undoubtedly burst pipes, and frozen water supplies due to the very severe winter weather. The troubles experienced by many householders underlines the fact that the fundamental methods of construction for waste pipes, and the installation of water pipes without adequate protection, are the root causes of much unnecessary inconvenience and nuisance which is suffered by many people during these cold spells.

Section 4 of the Public Health Act, 1961, gives the Minister power to make building regulations. These regulations will take the place of building byelaws and Local Authorities will no longer have power to make building byelaws.

It is anticipated that some of the technological advances and the lessons learned during adverse weather will be applied in these new regulations, which are expected to be brought into force before very long.

The improvement of houses with the aid of grants has been given particular attention by the Government recently, and to try and encourage owners of tenanted properties to improve their houses by putting in bathrooms and inside water closets, the permitted rent increase when the work is completed was raised from 8% to 12½% of the owner's contribution towards the cost of the improvements.

It is true to say that many older houses are in quite good condition structurally, and are only classified as a poor type of living accommodation because of their lack of modern amenities.

From a survey of selected streets made during 1963 the pattern which emerged showed that it was mostly the tenanted houses which were without bathrooms.

The analysis of the 1961 census shows that those households within the Urban District which lack a fixed bath number 1,588, and those which share a fixed bath 535.

It is felt that unless improvements are carried out to these older type of houses, they are bound to deteriorate so as progressively to affect the general standard and amenities of the area.

The details of applications and completed works in respect of Discretionary and Standard Grants in the last two years are as follows :—

| | 1963 | | 1962 | |
|----------------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | Approved | Completed | Approved | Completed |
| Standard Grants ... | 57 | 34 | 54 | 53 |
| Discretionary Grants | 8 | — | — | — |

The water supply of the area is governed by two statutory bodies, and is excellent in quality and quantity. The Water Companies are constantly sampling the water, both from chemical and bacteriological points of view, therefore routine sampling by this Department is not considered necessary, and sampling is carried out only when there is a special reason for so doing.

All the dwelling houses in the district are supplied by public water mains, with the exception of 4 sub-standard properties served by a stand-pipe.

STATISTICS

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| No. of houses built by the Council during 1963 | ... | ... | ... | 85 |
| No. of houses built by private enterprise during 1963 | ... | ... | ... | 138 |
| No. of Council houses under construction | ... | ... | ... | 69 |
| No. of private houses under construction | ... | ... | ... | 323 |
| Dwellings provided by conversion (private) | ... | ... | ... | 3 |

COMPLAINTS

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| The number of complaints received in respect of housing and drainage matters was | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 181 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

NOTICES SERVED

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Informal Notices (written and verbal) in respect of housing and drainage matters | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 95 |
| Notices of Time and Place for consideration of condition of house | | | | | | | |
| Section 16, Housing Act, 1957 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Orders for demolition of houses – Section 17, Housing Act, 1957 | ... | | | | | | 4 |
| Notices before entry for the purpose of Inspection – Section 159, Housing Act 1957 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| Notices requiring information as to ownership of premises – Section 170, Housing Act, 1957 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| Abatement Notices in respect of nuisances – Section 93, Public Health Act, 1936 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Notices to drain buildings – Section 39, Public Health Act, 1936 | ... | | | | | | 7 |
| Notices requiring repair of defective closets – Section 45, Public Health Act, 1936 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Notices requiring the paving and drainage of a yard, etc. – Section 56, Public Health Act, 1936 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Notice to owner to provide water supply in pipes, Section 138, Public Health Act, 1936, and Section 30, Water Act, 1945 | ... | | | | | | 1 |

After the service of Notices, the following works were carried out :—

HOUSE REPAIRS

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Ceilings renewed or repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Chimney stacks renewed or repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Damp proof course inserted or repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Doors and Frames renewed or repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Eavesgutters and rainwater pipes renewed or repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 53 |
| Fireplaces and ranges provided or repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Floors and skirtings renewed or repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Floor – sub-floor ventilation provided, improved or air-bricks repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Roofs – stripped and re-roofed or repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| Staircases – renewed or repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Steps renewed or repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Ventilation provided or improved | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Walls, external – repaired or reconstructed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Walls – dampness remedied | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Walls – internal plaster renewed or repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| Windows – sashes renewed or repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| Windows – frames and cills renewed or repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Windows – reveals repointed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Windows – sash cords or glazing putty renewed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Yards or passages repaired or resurfaced | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |

WATER SUPPLY

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Supply reinstated or provided | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Supply pipes and taps renewed or repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |

DRAINAGE WORKS

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Drains cleared | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| Drains relaid or repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Gully kerbing repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Inspection chambers provided or repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Inspection chambers – covers and frames renewed or repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Cesspools filled and houses connected to sewer | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Septic tanks repaired or provided | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Soil and vent pipes renewed or repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Surface water drain provided or repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Waste pipes renewed or repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

WATER CLOSETS

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Structures rebuilt or repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Flushing cisterns renewed or repaired or joint between flush pipe and pan repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Pans renewed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |

UNFIT HOUSES

Housing Acts 1936, 1949 and 1957

The work in the programme for the five years 1961 to 1965 proceeded satisfactorily during the year under review.

A Public Inquiry was held in respect of the 22 dwellings included in a Clearance Area at Ember Reach; the Minister has not yet made known his decision.

Some dwellings were included during the year as individually unfit houses, in addition to those on the programme, and the position at the end of 1963 was as follows:—

| | |
|--|----|
| Houses demolished during 1963 | 12 |
| Houses demolished 1961 and 1962 | 8 |
| Houses included in proposed Clearance Area | 22 |
| Houses where demolition orders operative | 9 |
| Premises where undertakings given not to use as dwellings | 6 |
| Houses purchased by agreement – for demolition and rebuilding on site | 4 |
| Houses where undertakings given to bring up to habitable standard | 3 |
| House closed in 1963 | 1 |
| Houses closed (under previous programme) | 3 |
| House where Closing Order operative | 1 |
| Houses where Closing Orders served | 2 |
| Number outstanding | 12 |

RENT ACT 1957 (First Schedule)

PART 1 — Applications for Certificates of Disrepair.

| | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of applications for certificates | 3 |
| (2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates | — |
| (3) Number of decisions to issue certificates | 3 |
| (a) in respect of some but not all defects | 1 |
| (b) in respect of all defects | 2 |
| (4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule | 1 |
| (5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule | — |
| (6) Number of certificates issued | 2 |

PART 2 — Applications for Cancellation of Certificates.

| | |
|--|---|
| (7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates | 3 |
| (8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates | — |
| (9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection | — |
| (10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority | 3 |

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

There are three licensed caravan sites on which single caravans are permitted. Two of the sites are permanently licensed and one annually licensed.

Following a Discontinuance Order made under the Town & Country Planning Act, 1947, all five caravans have been removed from the individual sites situated in Molemer Road. East Molesey.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

I am indebted to the Engineer and Surveyor for the following information, the inclusion of which is required by Circular 1/64 from the Ministry of Health.

The sewerage for the Urban District as a whole is reasonably adequate, but there are small areas where the arrangements are not satisfactory. Mention has been made in previous annual reports of a sewerage scheme to serve houses in several roads in Oxshott where cesspools and septic tanks are a source of frequent nuisance and complaint. In part of this area the owners are continuing their negotiations with their lessees for the sewerage of the area. In the other part the Council's Officers have successfully concluded negotiations with some 30 property owners and as a result it is hoped in the near future to invite tenders for the construction of a new foul sewer to drain this area. It is hoped that most of the offending sewage disposal arrangements will be abolished.

There is another area in Esher at present served by cesspools and septic tanks which give rise to nuisance and is in my opinion in need of sewerage. The matter has been considered by the Council on several occasions and during the last year negotiations have taken place with the property owners concerned, but it has not been possible to reach agreement. Plans for an alternative proposal are now being considered, which it is hoped may prove more acceptable.

During the year discussions have taken place with the Thames Conservancy as to the standards of purification to be adopted by the Council in connection with the third stage of the additions and alterations to Esher Sewage Purification Works, which are necessary in order to keep pace with the growth of population and in order to provide proper measures for sludge disposal. It is expected that the Council will consider their Consulting Engineers' report during the ensuing year.

The Council is also expected to consider at the same time proposals for the reconstruction of the Cobham Sewage Purification Works, together with an alternative scheme for pumping the flow to Esher Works, which could be enlarged to take the flow from Cobham, should that course of action seem to be most advantageous.

It is hoped to commence work on these projects in 1965.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION

FOOD SAMPLING

During the year 183 samples of food and drugs were taken and submitted for analysis. The articles are listed below. This number of samples was an average of 3 per 1,000 of the estimated population. Of the samples submitted 9 were reported upon adversely, and this represented 4.9 per cent of the total number.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Almond Flavouring | Coffee Beans |
| Angelica | Coffee – Instant |
| Antacid Digestant | Colouring – Sap Green |
| Apple Flakes | Colouring – Cochineal |
| Apple Joy | Corn Relish |
| Apricots – Dried | Cream – Clotted |
| Apricots – Whole Pitted | Cream – Dairy |
| Aspirins | Creme de Menthe |
| Basil Powder | Currants |
| Beef – Corned | Curry |
| Beef – Minced | Curry Paste |
| Beefsteak Pudding | Custard Powder |
| Bilberry Pie Filling | Drambuie |
| Biscuits – Bitter Orange Wafers | Dressing – Coleslaw |
| Biscuits – Limmits | Dressing – Italian |
| Biscuits – Sandwich | Dressing – Mexique |
| Bitter Lemon | Dressing – Thousand Island |
| Blackcurrant Fruit Pie | Faggots |
| Blackcurrant Health Drink | Fish Cakes – Salmon |
| Blackcurrant Jam | Flavouring – Chocolate |
| Bombay Duck | Flavouring – Lemon |
| Brandy | Fritter Mixture |
| Bread Mix – Brown | Fruit Salad |
| Bread – Sliced | Fruits – Crystalised |
| Butter | Fruits in Syrup |
| Cake Covering | Garlic Powder |
| Cake Decorations | Gin |
| Cakes – Honey and Lemon Eclairs | Ginger Beer |
| Cakes – Milk Chocolate Mallows | Ginger – Crystalised |
| Capers in Malt Vinegar | Ginger – Ground |
| Cereals – Mixed with Fruit and Nuts | Ginger Punch |
| Charcolit | Ginger Wine – Non-alcoholic |
| Cheeseburgers | Grape Juice |
| Cheese – Hickory Smoked Processed | Gripe Water |
| Cheese – Spread | Horseradish – Creamed |
| Cheese – with Beer | Ice Cream Mix |
| Chili con Queso (Dip Mix) | Ice Cream – Vanilla |
| Choledyl Tablets | Jelly – Guava |
| Chow Mein with Noodles | Jelly – Mint |

Lard
 Lemonade Shandy
 Lemon Pie Filling
 Liver Sausage
 Luncheon Meat
 Maggi Seasoning
 Marzipan
 Marzipan Fruits
 Mayonnaise – Fresh Egg
 Mayonnaise – Lemon
 Meat Balls – Ham and Beef
 Metercal Wafers
 Milk – Pasteurised
 Milk – T.T. Pasteurised
 Milk – T.T. Pasteurised
 (Homogenised)
 Milk – Channel Islands
 Milk – Jersey T.T.
 Milk Shake Syrup – Raspberry
 Flavour
 Min-Skels
 Mycardol Tablets
 Nesquik – Instant – Strawberry
 Flavour
 Orange Juice
 Peppermint – Alcoholic
 Pickles – Mixed
 Pickles – Sweet Green Tomato
 Pickles – Tomato
 Pork and Meat Roll – Chopped
 Prawn Salad
 Raspberry Jam
 Rennet Essence
 Rice – Cooked
 Rice Krispies
 Rum
 Salt – Accent
 Salt – Celery

Salt – Seasoned
 Sauce – Banana
 Sauce – Tartare
 Sausages
 Sausage Meat
 Savoroni – Chicken Flavour
 Shrimp Salad
 Snack-Mix
 Steak – Casserole
 Stout
 Sucron
 Sugared Strands
 Sweets – Chocolate Liqueurs
 Cigarettes
 Coffee Beans
 Confectionery
 Holiday Rock
 Kiddies Mixture
 Mint Lentils
 Peppermint
 Turkish Delight
 Un-named

Tapioca
 Tea
 Tomato Juice
 Tomato Paste
 Tomatoes – Peeled
 Turkey Supreme
 Vapex Pastilles
 Vegetable Egg Rolls
 Vinaigre de Vin
 Vinegar – Malt
 Vinegar – Tarragon Flavour
 Vitavel Syrup
 Whisky
 Yorkshire Pudding – Frozen
 Yoghourt

Details of the samples reported upon adversely by the Public Analyst :

| <i>Sample No. and Description</i> | <i>Irregularity</i> | <i>Action Taken</i> |
|---|--|--|
| 19 (Informal) Ham and Beef | Misleading description – contained 20% cereal rusk in addition to ham and beef. Should have been called a rissole. | A warning letter was sent to the local retail manufacturer. |
| 56 (Informal) Vegetable Egg Rolls | Misleading description. The rolls contained only one per cent of egg. | Commonwealth manufacturer. Council unable to prosecute. Representations made to Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food to introduce legislation to make Importer responsible. Subsequently Importer undertook to import no further egg rolls. |

| <i>Sample No. and Description</i> | <i>Irregularity</i> | <i>Action Taken</i> |
|---|---|--|
| 64 (Informal) Corn Relish | The description of vinegar in the product was not specific. | The attention of the manufacturer was drawn to the Analyst's Report, and he undertook to amend the label to comply with the Labelling of Food Order, 1953. |
| 84 (Informal) Vinaigre de Vin | The appropriate designation of each ingredient was not stated on the label. | Found to be old stock. Small remaining quantity withdrawn from sale. |
| 92 (Informal) Snack Mix | The description in respect of seasonings was unsatisfactory. | The attention of the manufacturer was drawn to the Analyst's Report, and he undertook to amend the label. |
| 97 (Informal) Creamed Horseradish | The description of vinegar in the product was not specific. | The attention of the manufacturer was drawn to the Analyst's Report, and he undertook to amend the label. |
| 109 (Informal) Whole Pitted Apricots | Misleading description. Usual name for this commodity is Dried Apricots. | Importers agreed to supply fresh labels incorporating the words 'dried apricots'. |
| 110 (Informal) Thousand Islands Dressing | The appropriate designations of two ingredients were not specific on the label. | American manufacturer agreed to alter the label. |
| 112 (Informal) Raspberry Milk Shake Syrup | The permitted preservative, namely sulphur dioxide, was not stated on the label. | Manufacturer agreed to amend the label. |
| 115 (Formal) Danish Lard | This sample contained 17 parts per million of butylated hydroxytoluene, an added antioxidant, which was not declared as an ingredient on the label. | The Danish Lard Board introduced on the packets an adequate declaration regarding the content of antioxidant as permitted by the "Antioxidant in Food Regulations 1958". |
| 119 (Formal) Pork Sausage Meat (Not preserved) | The sample contained 160 parts per million of sulphur dioxide. | A warning letter was sent to the manufacturer. |
| 137 (Informal) Mixed Pickles | The ingredients of this article were not specified on the label in the correct order. | The Italian manufacturer agreed to amend the label. |

| <i>Sample No. and Description</i> | <i>Irregularity</i> | <i>Action Taken</i> |
|--|---|---|
| 163 (Informal) Italian Dressing | The article did not conform with the standard for Salad Cream or Mayonnaise in that it contained no egg or egg yolk solids. | The Importer agreed to arrange for a declaration on future labels to read: "This product is not a Salad Cream or Mayonnaise and does not comply with the statutory standard prescribed for these products". |
| 168 (Informal) Non- alcoholic Ginger Wine | The Public Analyst reported that the expression "non-alcoholic" in conjunction with "wine" is a contradiction in terms, and non-alcoholic ginger wine was not an appropriate designation for the article. | After notifying the manufacturer, the legal aspect was thoroughly explored by the Clerk of the Council, and it was decided to take no further action. |
| 179 (Informal) Light Chocolate Cake Covering | This sample consisted of imitation Chocolate Cake Covering and the ingredients were not specified on the label. | The manufacturer agreed to amend the description of the article and the ingredients were specified on a new label. |

FOOD INSPECTION

The following is a list of diseased or otherwise unsound meat and other foods which were inspected and surrendered from food premises in the district and destroyed as being unfit for human consumption :—

| | lbs. | | lbs. |
|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|---------------|
| Beef | 60 | Peanut Flakes | 266 |
| Beef (Corned) | 32 | Plums | 7 |
| Chicken | 87 | Pork | 243 |
| Fish | 336 | Pork (Tinned) | 36 |
| Ham (Tinned) | 84 | Rabbits | 28 |
| Lamb | 26 | Veal | 11 |
| Liver | 10 | | |
| Biscuits | 32 pkts. | Frozen Foods | 671 pkts. |
| Cake-mix | 51 pkts. | Fruit | 9 tins |
| Cereals | 157 pkts. | Ice-cream | 85 fluid ozs. |
| Confectionery | 806 pkts. | | |

COMPLAINTS AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Twenty-two articles of food or drink complained about by members of the public were examined by the Inspectors or sent for analysis.

A number of the complaints were reported to the Public Health Committee and some warning letters were sent. In respect of the following articles proceedings resulted :—

Bread — A wrapped sliced loaf contained a rusty nail. The Company concerned pleaded guilty to the offence and were fined £20, the Council being awarded £10.10.0d. costs.

Spaghetti Bolognese — The contents of a tin were found to be in a mouldy condition. This was caused by the tin being punctured by a knife used for splitting the cardboard containers in the retail shop. The firm in question pleaded guilty (having some months previously been warned by the Council for a similar offence) and were fined £25, the Council being awarded £3.3.0d. costs.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

Routine inspections of food premises continued during the year. As was mentioned in last year's report, private licensed clubs were also inspected from the point of view of hygiene requirements, in case the Local Authority had any objections to make to their registration under Part III of the Licensing Act, 1961. No objections were made to registration as the Clubs concerned were co-operative in carrying out works to satisfy the Regulations.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

New regulations were made during the year known as "The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963".

Under these Regulations the term "Untreated" will replace "Tuberculin Tested" as the special designation for raw milk and will come into force on the 1st October, 1964. No changes are made in the conditions applicable to licences to use the special designations "Pasteurised" and "Sterilised".

In general, dealers' licences continue to be valid for five-year periods and the licensing authority is specifically permitted to authorise the use of the words "Farm Cartoned" as an alternative, where appropriate, to "Farm Bottled".

The following number of dealers' licences are in force :

| | |
|--|----|
| Licences to use the designations "Sterilised", "Pasteurised" and "Tuberculin Tested"... | 18 |
| Licences to use the designation "Pasteurised" ... | 4 |
| Licences to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested" ... | 2 |
| Licence to use the designations "Sterilised" and "Pasteurised" | 1 |
| Licences to use the designations "Pasteurised" and "Tuberculin Tested" | 2 |
| | — |
| Total | 27 |
| | — |
| Number of Milk Distributors registered in the area ... | 4 |
| Number of premises registered as Dairies (not being Dairy Farms) | 4 |

The number of milk samples taken and submitted for the phosphatase and methylene blue tests, to check the efficiency of pasteurisation, was 80. They were all satisfactory.

The number of samples of sterilised milk sent for the turbidity test was 5, and these were satisfactory.

ICE CREAM

During the year 28 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination (Methylene Blue Test). The results were as follows :—

| No. of samples | Provisional grade | Rate % of the total number of samples taken. |
|-------------------|----------------------|--|
| 21 | 1 | 75·0 |
| 3 | 2 | 10·715 |
| 3 | 3 | 10·715 |
| 1 | 4 | 3·57 |

Prepacked ice cream does not as a rule give rise to trouble from the bacterial point of view. Attention is therefore mainly directed to food premises which have their ice cream in bulk containers.

LICENSING OF SLAUGHTERMEN

Whilst no slaughtermen are employed in this area, there were two on the Register who received licences for the year.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

COMPLAINTS

The number of complaints received during the year in connection with smoke nuisances was 22.

MEASUREMENT OF AIR POLLUTION

National Conditions

In 1961 the Council decided to join the National Scheme organised by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for measuring air pollution. Our first Volumetric Station began operating at East Molesey in November 1962. Since that time, in conjunction with some 455 other Local Authorities, daily readings of smoke and sulphur dioxide pollution have been submitted to D.S.I.R., and they are now preparing certain interim analyses of the results on a National level.

So far these analyses point to less pollution in the South than in the North, both in respect of smoke and sulphur dioxide.

In the South, sulphur dioxide predominates throughout the year in all districts. High density residential areas show most smoke pollution and since such areas are everywhere more extensive than either industrial or commercial districts, they contribute a high proportion of the pollution in towns.

Smoke levels also vary according to the type of coal used; levels are therefore lower in the South where harder coal is used than in the North where soft coals are predominant. Various other factors such as climate, topography and the use of alternative fuels obviously have some influence on the degree of pollution.

More detailed information will be made available from time to time as the results of more widespread analyses are obtained.

Local Conditions

Having now completed a full year of observations of atmospheric pollution at the Molesey Volumetric Station, it is now possible to give some idea of the degree of pollution in the area and an indication of the source. A second station began operating at Thames Ditton on the 29th July, 1963 but no data in respect of this Station is included in this report owing to its recent inclusion in the scheme.

In order that the tables and graph which follow may be more clearly understood certain facts should be considered and explained.

Readings at the station are taken daily, by using an electric pump which draws through a filter paper and a neutral liquid, a measured amount of external air. The filter paper collects all suspended smoke deposits which show as a dark stain, the liquid takes into solution any sulphur in the air as sulphuric acid.

By using a reflectometer or light meter on the smoke filter to get the degree of light obstruction caused by the stain, the amount of smoke particles in the measured air can be calculated.

Similarly by titrating back the now acid solution to a neutral solution, the amount of sulphur in a measured quantity of air can be calculated.

The results of measurements are given in micrograms per cubic meter, and for the purposes of the table and the graph are shown as monthly averages. The highest and the lowest value in each case indicates the degree to which pollution has risen or fallen on one day during that month.

By referring to the table and the graph it can be seen that pollution falls to a low level during the summer months and increases rapidly to a high level during the winter months.

This rapid rise is in some part due to adverse weather conditions which impede good dispersal of pollutants, but more so to widespread lighting of domestic fires with the consequent production of increased smoke and sulphur pollution.

In addition to the figures given in the table, a daily ratio between smoke and sulphuric acid readings can be estimated and this is a valuable guide in assessing the probable cause of the pollution in a given area. For example, within limits the level of smoke and sulphuric acid pollution from industrial premises will remain fairly constant throughout the year. The summer readings on the table can therefore be taken as a guide to the degree of industrial pollution and it follows that any great increase in the ratio of smoke to sulphuric acid points to domestic pollution.

Until comparatively recently, most Local Authorities measured pollution by collecting deposits near to ground level and estimating the amounts collected in tons per square mile per year. Although this kind of result is easy to understand, it does, in fact, only measure the grit and dust which is large enough to fall to ground level, but does not take account of the suspended matter. This latter is important from a Public Health point of view as being fine enough to be suspended in air, it can also be inhaled.

The smoke stains illustrated show typical daily results in the Molesey area for a summer and winter day respectively from a measured quantity of air. Over the same period the average person will breathe seven times this amount of air.

In order to illustrate more easily the pattern of pollution in the Molesey District throughout a year, the graph has been prepared, which shows clearly the low level of pollution during the summer and the rapid rise as weather conditions deteriorate.

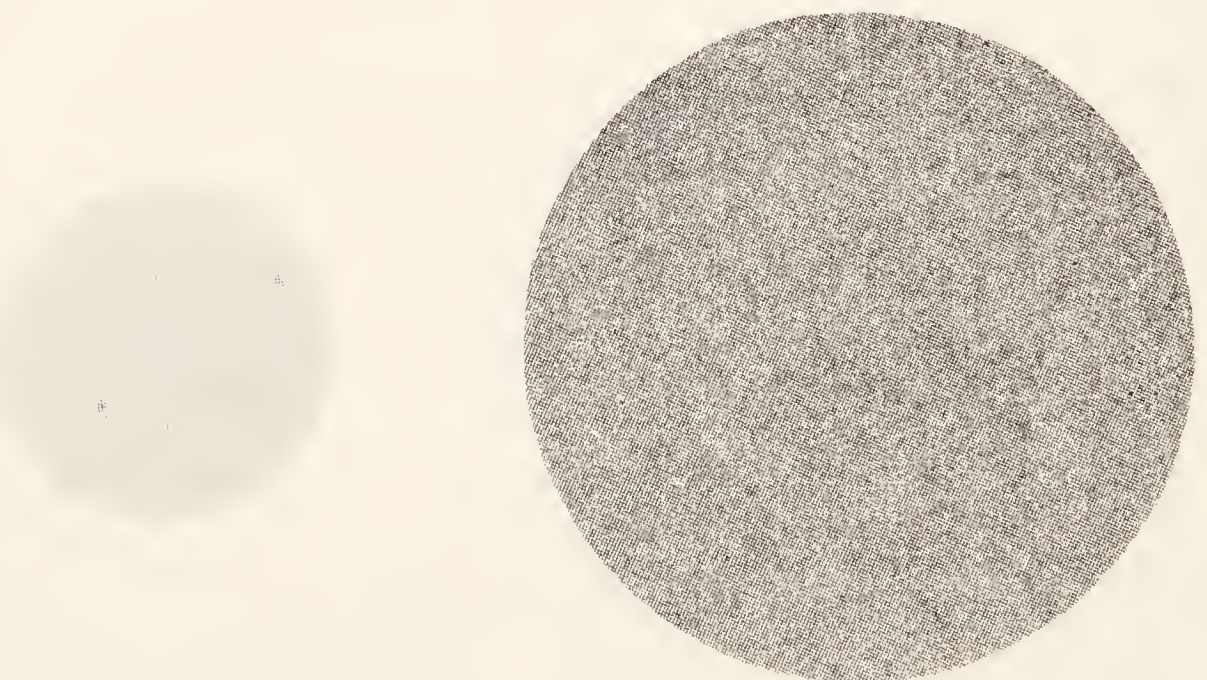
As a comparison, the results of the Kingston (Guildhall) Station are shown for the same period and it should be noted that

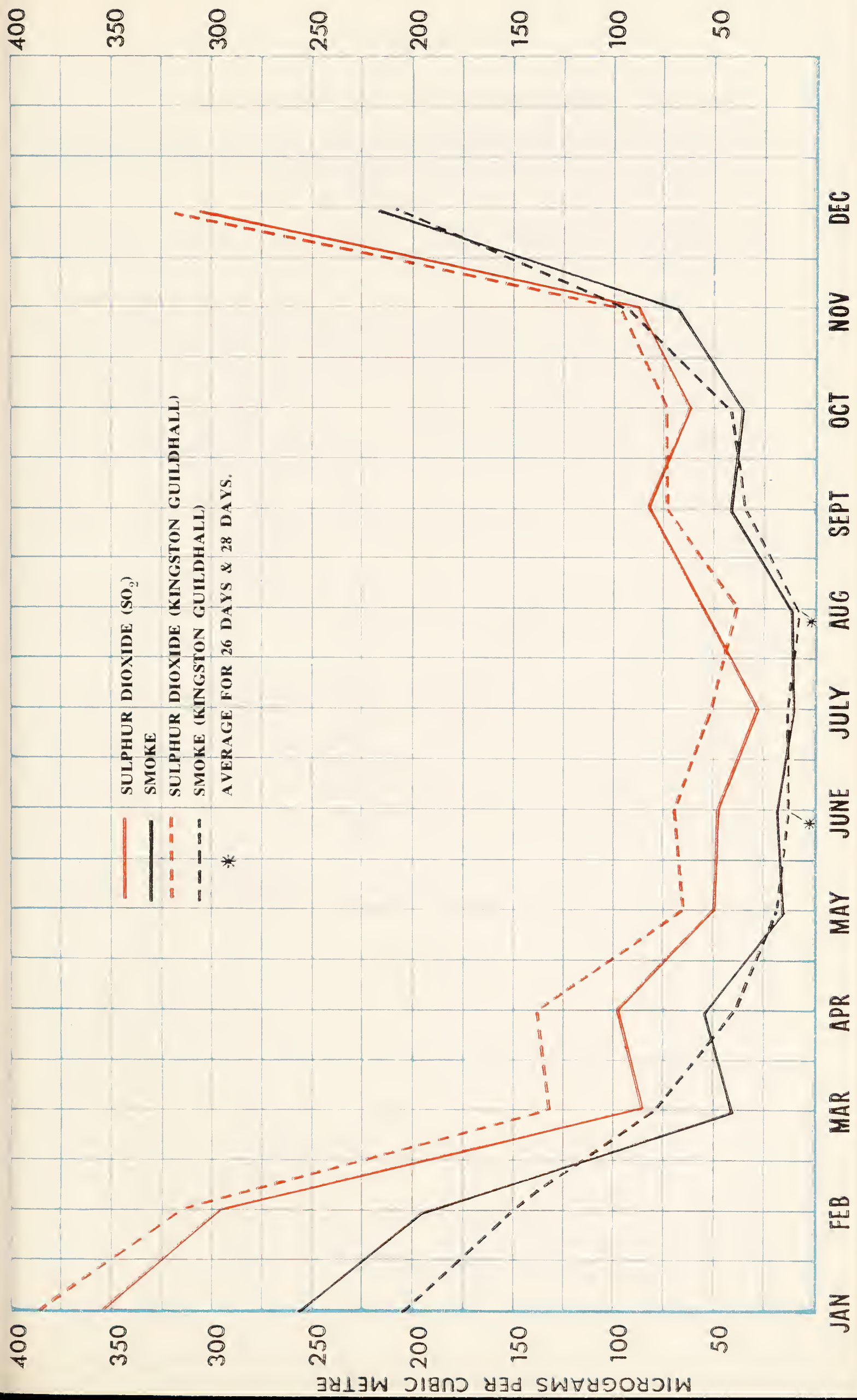
Kingston is included in the 'Black Areas'. A 'Black Area' is designated thus by the Ministry of Housing & Local Government as being one where the degree of pollution is heavy enough to warrant the setting up of smoke control areas. This does not preclude any Local Authority outside a 'Black Area' from setting up Smoke Control Areas, but such action should be of National, in addition to local, advantage.

NATIONAL SURVEY OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION MOLESEY No. 1 (1963)

| | | | Micro GMS/CU.M. | | | Micro GMS/CU.M. | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | | SMOKE | | | SO ₂ | | |
| | | | Monthly Average | Highest Value | Lowest Value | Monthly Average | Highest Value | Lowest Value |
| January | ... | ... | 260 | 1268 | 108 | 355 | 1387 | 147 |
| February | ... | ... | 197 | 302 | 84 | 297 | 429 | 86 |
| March | ... | ... | 43 | 96 | 16 | 83 | 140 | 26 |
| April | ... | ... | 57 | 163 | 12 | 98 | 456 | 9 |
| May | ... | ... | 19 | 53 | 2 | 50 | 111 | 12 |
| June | ... | ... | 20 | 69 | 2 | 48 | 236 | ALK |
| July | ... | ... | 13 | 33 | 4 | 29 | 85 | ALK |
| August | ... | ... | 13 | 55 | 3 | 50 | 312 | 16 |
| September | ... | ... | 43 | 81 | 10 | 82 | 191 | 14 |
| October | ... | ... | 36 | 137 | 12 | 62 | 188 | 18 |
| November | ... | ... | 69 | 173 | 7 | 87 | 233 | 6 |
| December | ... | ... | 219 | 398 | 84 | 310 | 584 | 124 |

TYPICAL SUMMER AND WINTER SMOKE STAINS





DOMESTIC BONFIRES

Brief mention was made in last year's report about the burning of bonfires, and it was pointed out that action is always taken if it is discovered that trade waste is being burnt.

Control of domestic garden bonfires needs good neighbourly relationships and it seems undesirable for the Council to intervene.

This matter has received some publicity recently, and people have asked what is considered reasonable in connection with the number of domestic bonfires which should be burnt in a garden during the year. It is felt that only in exceptional circumstances is it necessary to have more than two bonfires in the normal type of garden during twelve months – one in Autumn and one in Spring. Rubbish should always be spread out to dry before burning so that the fire can be burnt out as quickly as possible.

Composting is one way of reducing the bulk of much garden waste, such as grass cuttings and other green waste.

Excessive burning of domestic garden bonfires is unreasonable, and when it is carried on in foggy weather it is quite inexcusable and shows no consideration whatsoever for one's neighbours or the community as a whole.

Small domestic incinerators are sometimes used indiscriminately. Some types present a tempting place for all sorts of waste to be put out of sight, the refuse is often packed tightly inside and does not easily dry. When lit, they cause an abundance of thick smoke for long periods because the refuse is wet, or owing to the fact that insufficient air is present inside the incinerator to enable efficient combustion to take place.

The occasional domestic bonfire is a necessary evil, but good will is needed to stop smoke becoming a nuisance and an annoyance to neighbours.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 to 1959

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health : Part I.

| PREMISES | Number on Register | Number of | | |
|--|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | | Inspections | Written Notices | Occupiers Prosecuted |
| (i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... | 47 | 7 | 1 | — |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority | 266 | 61 | — | — |
| (iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) | — | 6 | 1 | — |
| Total ... | 313 | 74 | 2 | — |

2. Cases in which Defects were found :

| PARTICULARS | Number of cases in which defects were found | | | | No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted |
|--|---|----------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| | Found | Remedied | Referred | | |
| | | | to H.M. Inspector | by H.M. Inspector | |
| Want of cleanliness (S.1) | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Overcrowding (S.2) ... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Unreasonable Temperature (S.3) | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Inadequate ventilation (S.4) | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sanitary conveniences (S.7) :— | | | | | |
| (a) Insufficient | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| (b) Unsuitable or defective | — | 7 | — | — | — |
| (c) Not separate for sexes | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total ... | 3 | 10 | — | 1 | — |

There is a nil return under Part VIII of the Factory Act (Sections 110 and 111), which deals with outwork.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

A factory which was the subject of report last year has been kept under observation at various times, including late at night.

A number of complaints were received and investigated during the year, following which the occupiers of the factory co-operated in carrying out more work to the premises as a remedial measure against noise. They also agreed that in the New Year, with the completion of a new extension, they would be prepared to cease working through the night.

Observations and investigations were also in progress at another factory following complaints of noise at night and week-ends.

Representations have been made to the occupiers of the factory and an assurance has been received from them that they will co-operate in reducing noise.

They have also agreed to consider carrying out certain remedial works during the New Year.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928

During 1963, 86 premises within the Urban District were licensed to store (at any one time) 202,455 gallons of Petroleum Spirit and Petroleum Mixtures. Two licences were issued for the storage of 21 cwt. of Carbide of Calcium.

The fact that the amount of petroleum spirit stored now exceeds 200,000 gallons, illustrates that the expansion of petroleum spirit storage space at filling stations is still very marked, and the installation of a number of new underground storage tanks was supervised during the year.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Tabulated overleaf are details of information required annually by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. During the year under review the total number of complaints received by the Department was 971.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.
Report for 12 months ended 31st December, 1963

| | TYPE OF PROPERTY | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|---|--|---------------------|
| | (1) Local Authority | (2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses) | (3) All other (including Business Premises) | (4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3) | (5) Agricultural |
| I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District | 73 | 19,388 | 2,865 | 22,326 | 32 |
| II. Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification | 16 | 906 | 49 | 971 | — |
| Number of such properties found to be infested by :— | | | | | |
| Common rat | — | — | — | — | — |
| House mouse | 12 | 816 | 29 | 857 | — |
| Major | — | — | — | — | — |
| Minor | 4 | 90 | 20 | 114 | — |
| III. Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act | 12 | 110 | 62 | 184 | 20 |
| Number of such properties found to be infested by :— | | | | | |
| Common rat | — | — | — | — | — |
| House mouse | 6 | 58 | 14 | 78 | 4 |
| Major | — | — | — | — | — |
| Minor | 2 | 6 | 1 | 9 | — |
| IV. Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose) | 8 | 92 | 34 | 134 | 17 |
| V. Total inspections carried out including re-inspec- tions | 261 | 1,517 | 559 | 2,337 | 34 |
| VI. Number of infested properties (in Sections II, III and IV) treated by the Local Authority .. | 26 | 1,011 | 74 | 1,111 | 4 |
| VII. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out | — | 26 | — | 26 | — |

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH MATTERS

One aspect of general public health inspection concerns swimming pools used by schools in the district, a public swimming pool, and a pool at a block of flats, which are regularly inspected and the water sampled during the swimming season.

Filtration, with a complete "turn over" of the water within a reasonable time, together with chlorination, is the only sound arrangement for keeping a pool bacteriologically clean. The method of simply filling and emptying pools, together with "hit and miss" hand dosing with chlorine, is found to be generally unsatisfactory.

COMPLAINTS

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| The number received during the year was | ... | ... | 122 |
|---|-----|-----|-----|

NOTICES SERVED

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Informal Notices | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|

GENERAL NUISANCES ABATED

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Accumulations removed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Premises disinfested | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |

DISINFECTION

Following cases of infectious disease, disinfection was carried out in respect of rooms or bedding at 12 premises.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The visits made in connection with this Act chiefly concerned sanitary conveniences for staff, Sunday trading or half day closing. All enquiries and complaints about these matters were investigated and received attention.

Two informal notices were served during the year.

SPRAYING OF PONDS AND DITCHES

The routine spraying of stagnant water with oil for the control of mosquitoes was carried out as usual.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

One application was received and a licence was granted for the year 1963.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are none registered within the Urban District.

RAINFALL

Table showing rainfall in the district during 1963 taken at Esher Sewage Disposal Works :

| | | | | Total Rainfall Inches | Duration Hours |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------|-------------------|
| January | ... | ... | ... | 0·58 | 11·7 |
| February | ... | ... | ... | 0·40 | 7·5 |
| March | ... | ... | ... | 2·55 | 45·1 |
| April | ... | ... | ... | 2·19 | 42·7 |
| May | ... | ... | ... | 1·65 | 37·4 |
| June | ... | ... | ... | 1·08 | 16·4 |
| July | ... | ... | ... | 1·08 | 14·5 |
| August | ... | ... | ... | 2·80 | 34·1 |
| September | ... | ... | ... | 2·37 | 29·0 |
| October | ... | ... | ... | 1·72 | 29·6 |
| November | ... | ... | ... | 4·01 | 71·9 |
| December | ... | ... | ... | 0·70 | 13·2 |
| Total | | | | 21·13 ins. | 353·1 hours |

Compared with the figures for the previous year this is a decrease of ·75 of an inch.

The average yearly rainfall for the past five years was 22·97 inches.

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